AMENDMENT NO. 3512 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3464 (Purpose: To enhance airport security, and for other purposes)

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President. I call up amendment No. 3512.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 3512 to amendment No. 3464.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for April 2016. The report compares current law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts provided in the conference report to accompany S. Con. Res. 11, the budget resolution for fiscal year 2016. This information is necessary for the Senate Budget Committee to determine whether budget points of order lie against pending legislation. It has been prepared by the Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, CBA.

This is the third scorekeeping report for this calendar year but the seventh report I have made since adoption of the fiscal year 2016 budget resolution on May 5, 2015. My last filing can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on February 24, 2016. The information contained in this report is current through April 4, 2016.

Table 1 gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee is below or exceeds its allocation under the budget resolution. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. Over the fiscal year 2016-2025 period, which is the entire period covered by S. Con. Res. 11, Senate authorizing committees have spent \$147.9 billion more than the budget resolution calls for.

Table 2 gives the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in section 312 and section 314 of the CBA. On December 18, 2015, the President signed

H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, P.L. 114-113, into law. This bill provided regular appropriations equal to the levels set in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, P.L. 114-74, specifically \$548.1 billion in budget authority for defense accounts, revised security category, and \$518.5 billion in budget authority for nondefense accounts, revised nonsecurity category.

Table 3 gives the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds its allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/ Global War on Terrorism, OCO/GWOT. spending. This separate allocation for OCO/GWOT was established in section 3102 of S. Con. Res. 11 and is enforced using section 302 of the CBA. The consolidated appropriations bill included \$73.7 billion in budget authority and \$32.1 billion in outlays for OCO/GWOT in fiscal year 2016. This level is equal to the revised OCO/GWOT levels that I filed in the RECORD on December 18,

The budget resolution established two new points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs in appropriations bills, CHIMPS, Tables 4 and 5 show compliance with fiscal year 2016 limits for overall CHIMPS and the Crime Victims Fund CHIMP, respectively. This information is used for determining points of order under section 3103 and section 3104, respectively. Enacted CHIMPS are under both the broader CHIMPS limit, \$1.3 billion less, and the Crime Victims Fund limit, \$1.8 billion less.

In addition to the tables provided by the Senate Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting additional tables from CBO that I will use for enforcement of budget levels agreed to by the Congress.

For fiscal year 2016, CBO estimates that current law levels are \$138.9 billion and \$103.6 billion above the budget resolution levels for budget authority and outlays, respectively. Revenues are \$155.2 billion below the level assumed in the budget resolution. Finally, Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2016, while Social Security revenues are \$23 million below assumed levels for the budget year.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate's pay-as-you-go rule. The Senate's payas-you-go scorecard currently shows deficit reduction of \$20.4 billion over the fiscal year 2015–2020 period and \$95.7billion over the fiscal year 2015-2025 period. Over the initial 6-year period, Congress has enacted legislation that would increase revenues by \$17 billion and decrease outlays by \$3.3 billion. Over the 11-year period, Congress has enacted legislation that would increase revenues by \$36.8 billion and decrease outlays by \$59 billion. The Senate's pay-as-you-go rule is enforced by section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21, the fiscal vear 2008 budget resolution.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (-) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

	2016	2016- 2020	2016- 2025
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Armed Services	-	-	_
Budget Authority	-66	-518	-1,117
OutlaysBanking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	-50	-476	-1,099
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlavs	ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ
Commerce, Science, and Transportation			
Budget Authority	130	650	1,300
Outlays Energy and Natural Resources	0	0	0
Rudget Authority	0	0	0
Budget Authority Outlays	ő	ő	ő
Environment and Public Works	-	-	_
Budget Authority	2,880	19,432	9,459
Outlays	252	1,147	-8,801
Finance Budget Authority	365	41,116	152,815
Outlays	365	41,116	152,815
Foreign Relations	000	12,220	102,010
Budget Authority Outlays	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Af-			
fairs Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	- i	0
ludiciary		•	·
Budget Authority	-3,358	5,962	4,833
Outlays	1,713	5,862	4,082
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions		000	070
Budget Authority Outlays	0	208 208	278 278
Rules and Administration	U	200	210
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Intelligence			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
OutlaysVeterans' Affairs	0	U	0
Budget Authority	-2	-1	-1
Outlays	388	644	644
Indian Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Small Business	۸	۸	0
Budget Authority Outlays	0 1	0 2	0
Total			407.5:-
Rudget Authority	-51	66,849	167,567
Budget Authority Outlays	2,669	48,502	147,921

TABLE 2.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE-ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS 1

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)

	201	2016		
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²		
Statutory Discretionary Limits	548,091	518,491		
Amount Provided by Senate App	ropriations Subcom	nmittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	21,750		
lated Agencies Defense Energy and Water Development	5,101 514,000 18,860	50,621 136 18,325		
Financial Services and General Govern- ment	44 1,705	23,191 39,250		
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Labor, Health and Human Services,	0	32,159		
Education and Related Agencies Legislative Branch	0	162,127 4,363		
fairs, and Related Agencies	8,171	71,698		
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Transportation and Housing and Urban	0	37,780		
Development, and Related Agencies	210	57,091		
Current Level Total	548,091	518,491		
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (-) Statutory Limits	0	0		

¹This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 25(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

²Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.